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The
KUNKEL FAMILY
of
Frederick, Maryland

by
Mildred Hoge Richards

1911

1911-1912

1912

1912-1913

1913

1914

1914

1914-1915

Page 27
Mrs. Anne Richards
Tucson, Arizona

F O R E W O R D

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The correspondence necessary to obtain the facts about the Kunkel family traced in this account has placed the writer under deep obligations to a number of persons. In addition to the letters which have been written, my husband and I made a trip in 1949, visiting York and Lancaster, Pennsylvania and Frederick, Maryland. We contacted officials of the York and Lancaster Historical Societies and conferred with relatives and friends in Frederick. To all these my sincere thanks are due, and to officials in Harrisburg who have generously checked various records for me. Of special mention are the following: Mr. Henry Howard Eddy, of the Pennsylvania State Records Office, Mr. Charles H. Seidel, Pennsylvania State Land Office, Mr. John D. Kilbourne of the York Historical Society, and Mr. M. L. Heisey, of the Lancaster Historical Society. Also Mr. Parsons Newman of Frederick, because of his and his father's long association with the Kunkel family, has supplied valuable information from his files. Miss Lilian Kunkel Schley of Frederick, a cousin, has contributed much background information and has gathered the facts about her grandfather's descendants. Lastly, my husband has helped in many practical ways.

This history brings together facts not previously assembled. Unfortunately, only very incomplete data are available for some lines, and in many cases only dates can be given. Perhaps the descendants of the original immigrant will be interested in the diverse experiences and accomplishments of the Kunkels during two centuries, and will find satisfaction in the contributions of members of their family to the service of their country.

In these pages the immigrant ancestor is regarded as generation One. After each name the succession of generations is given in numerical order. The marginal numbers refer to the individual histories and are given to make cross-checking easier.

December 1, 1954

Mildred Hoge Richards
2950 East Mabel Street
Tucson, Arizona

Xeroxed 1972

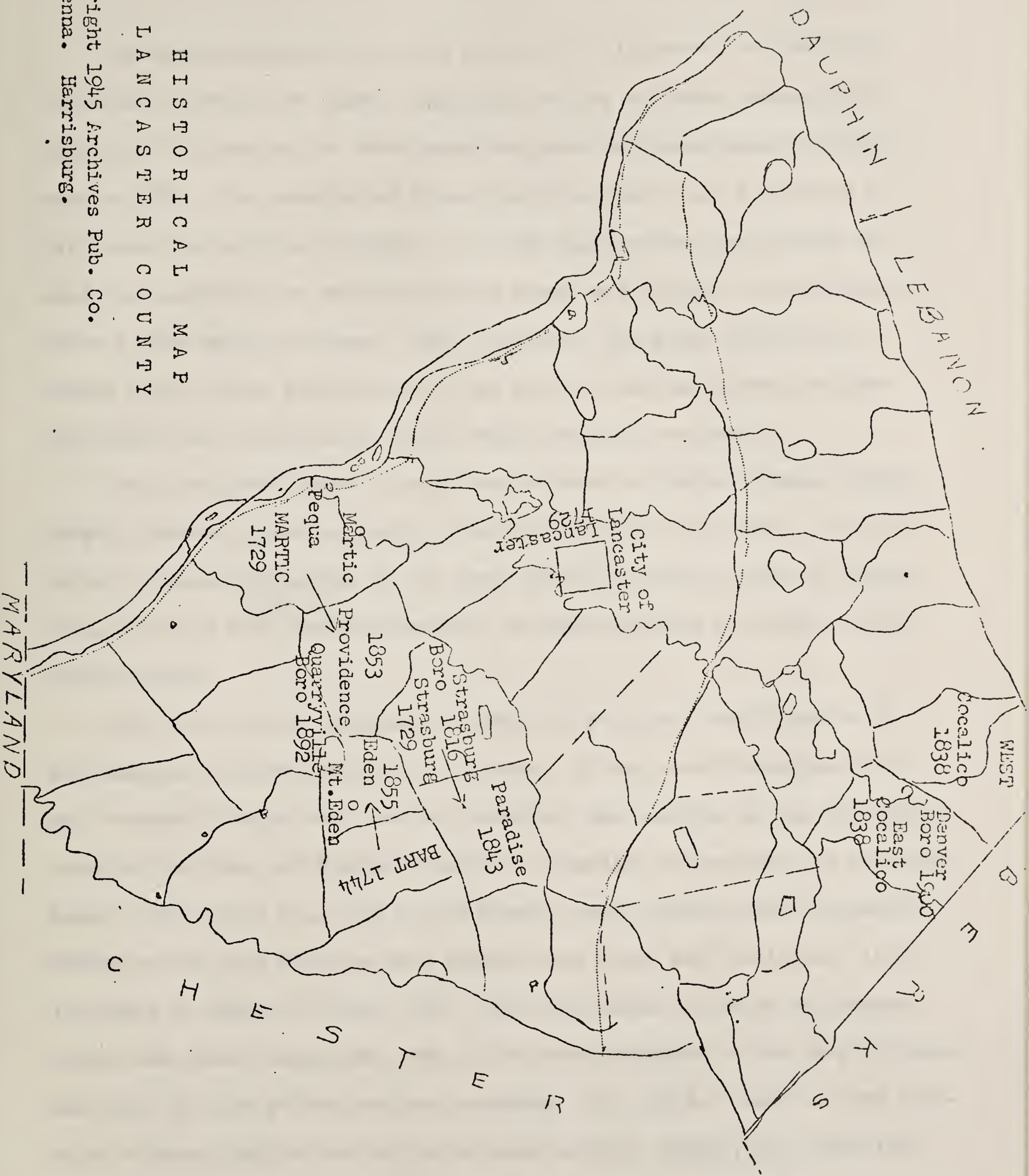
1850

1850

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John Kunkel
of
Frederick Town
1780 = 1861



HISTORICAL MAP
LANCASTER COUNTY

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THE KUNKEL FAMILY OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

The Kunkel family which lived much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Frederick County, Maryland, and its environs, traces its origin in this country to John Kunkel who came to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1748. The province of Pennsylvania had been well publicized in his country as well as in others. In 1681 William Penn had offered to sell one hundred acres of land for two pounds and to give the settlers a share in the making of laws. After his death, his sons, Richard and Thomas Penn, became proprietors of the province and the German immigration which had started under their father steadily continued.

The name Kunkel seems to have been written as Cunkel, Cunkle, Cuncle, Kungel, Kunckel, Kunckle, Gungle, Gunckle, Gunckel or Gunckell. In this sketch the modern spelling of the name, Kunkel, is used, except in quotations where in each case the spelling is copied exactly as written by the author quoted.

The variations in spelling rendered the positive identification of the immigrant ancestor difficult. However, in the book "Pennsylvania German Pioneers"⁽¹⁾ which was carefully studied, the listings of the immigrants revealed two items of special interest. According to the first, a Johannes Kungel, aged forty four, and a John Kungel, aged sixteen, sailed from Rotterdam on the ship Patience with Captain John Brown and "qualified" in Philadelphia on September 16th, 1748. The other shows the entry of Johannes Cunkel and Johan Cunkel, Jr., who sailed from Rotterdam on the ship Patience, and took the oath at Philadelphia September 16th, 1748. These are two notations without doubt referring to the same persons, namely, the progenitor of this family and his oldest son. There were seven sons and four daughters in this family, but some were born in Pennsylvania. The omission of reference to the wife and younger children of the immigrant is explained by the

fact that it was the practice to list only males of sixteen years or over, and to omit mention of wives.

There is another record⁽²⁾ of the entrance of a Johann Michael Gunckel who landed in 1749 and located in Heidelberg Township in Berks County, but the facts known do not relate him to this family.

John Thomas Scharf in his "History of Western Maryland",⁽³⁾ published in 1882, referred to the Kunkel family quite extensively. We are indebted to him for much information, some of which is given here as quotations, but unfortunately there are several errors of fact in his accounts. He stated (page 554) that John Kunkel "was a colonel in the Army of Frederick the Great, and about 1732 emigrated to America. Soon afterwards he purchased of Richard and Thomas Penn, proprietors of the province, a tract of land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania." In one place Scharf spoke of the immigrant as William, but in all other accounts he called him John. The statement that John Kunkel was a colonel in the Army of Frederick the Great would be an obvious error if 1732 were the year of his arrival in America, for Frederick did not become King of Prussia until 1740. Upon his accession to the throne, Frederick began an extensive military program, especially in the years 1742 to 1745. On the assumption that 1748 was the date of his arrival, it would have been quite possible for John Kunkel to have served, as Scharf stated, in Frederick's Army.

The children of John Kunkel¹, b. 1704; d. 1782, and his wife were:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| I. John Kunkel ² , b. 1732 | VI. Barbara ² , d. 1821 |
| II. William ² , d. 1830 | VII. Christian ² , d. 1812 |
| III. George ² | VIII. Elizabeth ² |
| IV. Peter ² | IX. Eve ² , d. before 1782; |
| V. Jacob ² | m. Issac Lefever |
| | X. Henry ² , d. 1834 |

This list of the children of John Kunkel was obtained from a deed made in 1782. The name in this document was spelled either as Gunkle or

Gunckel. The order of births is not known. The oldest son was John who was sixteen and the only child mentioned in the listing of their entry at Philadelphia.

At the time of the Revolutionary War John was well established and he and his family had become patriotic Americans according to the following from Scharf: John "was an old man when the War of the Revolution opened, and although he himself could not go, he sent six of his seven sons to the Continental Army". (3, p.554) One fought at the Battle of Brandywine, and one lost his life "in a manner not positively ascertained, since his fate was never known. Of that son it is told that he was but eighteen years of age when he entered the service. He was a captive on board the Jersey prison-ship and was so impressed with the terrible sufferings endured by the prisoners that upon his release and return home he vowed to his father that he would return to the army and fight until the last redcoat was driven from the country. From that hour he was never heard of". (3, p.629)

"Jacob, the fifth son, was a dragoon and while upon detached service on the banks of the Delaware was with a companion suddenly surprised by a small command of British horse. The young dragoon, however, was equal to the emergency; shooting the officer of the enemy dead on the spot, he leaped upon the latter's horse and before the men could recover from their surprise was pushing across the river, and so luckily escaped. In the holsters of his equine prize he found two silver mounted pistols marked 'JP'." (3, p.554)

The militia system of Pennsylvania in the early days of the Revolution has been described by Mr. Henry Howard Eddy, Pennsylvania State Records Officer. As it "was established by Act of 17 March 1777, all free white male inhabitants aged eighteen years and upward (with minor exceptions) were ordered enrolled in militia companies until they reached the age of

fifty-three years. One did not enlist or register for militia service; enrollment in a company was entirely involuntary and was basically the responsibility of the constable of the township in which the man under consideration resided. Every militia organization was made up of residents of a limited area."

Before the enactment of the compulsory militia law, March 17, 1777, there was a sort of volunteer militia recruited in 1775 and 1776 to defend Pennsylvania in case of invasion. Non-associators were men who refused to serve in this Military Association. They were fined £ 3,10,0 each by act of 14th of February, 1777. In 1777⁵ the list of non-associators of Bart Township contained the names of Henry and George Kunkle. They were among the seven sons of John Kunkel, George's military service coming later, and it is probably that Henry, too, served in the war.

Unfortunately, military records of the Revolution are very incomplete. The only Kunkel record located in Harrisburg relates to William and George Cuncle, privates, who were members of the Fifth Class, 8th Company, 6th Battalion, Lancaster Militia, during the year 1780. Since military service was required, lists of soldiers were not adequately preserved. The emphasis was undoubtedly upon winning the war, not on the keeping of records.

When Penn's colony was established in the 1680's, it was subdivided into counties and these in turn into townships. Boroughs, or small towns developed in many of these townships. As the population increased it became necessary to subdivide the original counties and townships. Lancaster County, where John Kunkel settled, was established in 1729, but it included much more territory than that which is comprised in the present county of the same name, for it embraced the whole of Pennsylvania

bordering on Western Maryland up to the narrow neck of that State as well as other areas to the north. In 1749, a year after John Kunkel's entry, York County was separated from it.

Shortly after John Kunkel came to this country, he applied for a grant of land in Bart Township, Lancaster County. This township had been formed in 1744. The manner in which immigrants acquired land has been described in a letter from the Director of the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.⁽⁴⁾ dated April 22, 1954.

"The procedure for acquiring original grants of land by the early settlers was quite complex. They selected an area of unseated or vacant land and visited the Land Office, which was under the jurisdiction of the Penns and located in Philadelphia. They applied for the number of acres they wanted, up to a maximum of 400. A warrant was then issued to them for the equivalent of \$5.00 in English money, as Pennsylvania was then an English province. This first paper gave them seven years to clear some of the land, erect a home, which was most likely a log cabin, and erect fences. This warrant also gave them the authority to have the land surveyed and the lines and corners marked. This survey was then returned to the Land Office and checked and examined to see if there were any prior claimants.

"This claim was advertised for 30 days and if there were no other interested persons claiming this land, a patent was issued. The patent was written from the survey and gave absolute legal title to the patentee. The fee for the patent was the equivalent of \$15.00, plus the number of acres at 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents an acre and the interest from the date of the warrant to the date of the patent at 6%.

"When the patentee conveyed land to another, these conveyances are recorded in the Recorder of Deeds Office, in the County Court House in which the land is located. This procedure is still used in granting land that has not passed from the Commonwealth."

John Kunkel received three warrants for land in Bart Township. The second and third of these warrants for 20 and 100 acres respectively were patented to him. The first for sixty acres was not surveyed until 1834 whereupon it was patented to Henry Kunkel.

Another letter⁽⁴⁾ dated April 6, 1954 contains the following detailed information:

"John Gungle received warrant No. 296 for 60 acres of land dated

October 31, 1751. A survey was returned and the land was patented May 12, 1834 to Henry Kunckle, recorded in Patent Book H -Vol. 32-619.

"John Gunckell received Warrant No. 361 for 20 acres of land dated September 21, 1770. A survey for 22 acres and 35 perches was returned and patented, November 20, 1772 to John Gunckle, recorded in Patent Book AA -Vol. 13 - 280.

"John Gunckel received Warrant No. 365 for 100 acres of land, dated May 13, 1772. A survey for 124 acres was returned and patented November 20, 1772 to John Gunckell, recorded in Patent Book AA -Vol. 13, - 280."

(Note: A perch was a square measure of land of thirty and a fourth square yards, one hundred sixty of which made an acre.)

This list of warrants shows again the different spellings of the Kunkel name. The tracts were located in the southwestern part of Bart Township, east of the present borough of Quarryville. In 1855, when the Western part of Bart Township was separated to form Eden Township, these lands were included in Eden Township, but of course long after John Kunkel's time.

In the "History of Lancaster County" (5, p.669) there is a list of men who were residents of Bart Township from 1751 to 1758. This list includes the name of John Cunkle. Unfortunately there were no lists for the following years. It is to be noted that his first warrant was dated 1751. Evidently he built his home and established his residence promptly after receiving that warrant.

It is of interest that only the second and third warrants were followed by patents to John Kunkel. No patent to the first tract was recorded until 1834 and that to a Henry Kunckle. Since John Kunkel was living in Bart Township on the land covered by the first warrant, it is not clear why he should have applied for more land and have had it patented in 1770 and 1772 when he was sixty-six and sixty-eight years old. It is of course possible that the two latter patents were made to his son, John, who was thirty-eight years old in 1770. According to Scharf, the immigrant

owned land the patent to which was still in the possession of his descendants at the time of his writing, but he did not further identify the land. Considerable land in the present Eden Township not far from the home of John Kunkel was later owned by other Kunkels, sons and grandsons of the immigrant.

Life in Bart Township in John Kunkel's time was necessarily primitive and the early settlers were truly pioneers. Even villages were sparse. The first immigrants⁽⁵⁾ who came from 1717 to 1726 were mostly Presbyterians, Scotch and Scotch-Irish, so the earliest churches in the Township were mostly Presbyterian. The Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church was organized in 1720, and the middle Octorara Presbyterian Church in 1727. The extensive graveyard in connection with the latter church contains the graves of many of those who resided in the neighborhood. The earliest marked grave there was of 1732, but many were unmarked or the stones uncared for. Until 1851 there was no church near John Kunkel's home, and not until then was laid the corner stone of St. Paul's German Reformed Church which is now located in Quarryville. Thus John Kunkel was not able to attend the church of his choice.

In Eden Township the surface of the land is hilly except in Chester Valley which crosses it in an easterly direction. In this valley there is a limestone soil which is quite productive. On that part of the land in the region which is suitable for farming cereals, fruit, and tobacco have been grown. In 1820 at the site of the future town of Quarryville, near which the Kunkel Property was located, limestone began to be quarried and burned into lime, used to fertilize the fields of the region. "In 1832 Daniel Lefever began burning lime on a large scale and undertook the delivery of it to the farmers, the demand increasing every year."⁽⁵⁾ (It is to be noted that Eve Kunkel, one of the first John's daughters had

married Isaac Lefever and had a son, John, but she had died previous to 1782).

Prior to 1833 there was no business at Quarryville. In that year Jeremiah B. and Lewis Haines purchased land and erected a frame store and dwelling house and so started the town of Quarryville. But there was no tavern, no postoffice, no blacksmith shop or other essentials of a country village until 1848. It may be that Henry Kunkle realized the advancing value of his land and therefore had the survey made and secured the patent which is recorded in his name in 1834.

Of early enterprise in Bart Township there was a grist mill in 1747, and there was said to have been a grist mill on the West Branch of the Octorara in the southern part of the present Eden Township in 1754; here large quantities of grain were stored for the American Army while at Valley Forge. This mill would have been within a few miles of the Kunkel property. The first saw mill was not built until the latter part of the century. Copper was discovered in 1718, and iron ore, hematite, is abundant in the township. A bed was found on the Kunkel property (near the State Road and two miles east of Quarryville) in 1840. The ore mined there was not considered of good grade and the bed was not long worked. The first mines of iron and copper were not successful, but much later (1862) nickel mining became very profitable.

In 1782 the name of John Kunkel was on the list of taxables in Bart Township⁽⁵⁾. This list contained the names of 86 men together with 26 "free-men". Many of these names indicate Scotch ancestry.

John Kunkel died in 1782. On May 21 of that year a deed was recorded in Deed Book GG, page 127 which gives the following information: "John Gunkle, William, George, Peter, Jacob, Barbara, Christian, Elizabeth, and Isaac Lefever, late husband of Eve Gunckel and father of John Lefever, a

minor son and heir of said Eve deceased, all of Lancaster County and all children and heirs of John Gunckel of Bart Township, sold estate to Henry Gunckel, of Bart Township, a son and heir of the said John Gunckel deceased, for £ 750."

The fact that Henry Kunkel had bought from his brothers and sisters his father's entire estate explains why the first patent for his father's land should be made out in his name. However, Henry died in 1834, the same year in which he received the patent.

In the "History of Lancaster County"^(5, p.1014) there are several references to John Cunckle and one to Henry Cunkle of Martic Township. Martic Township was directly west of the present Eden Township. After the Kunkel's time, its eastern portion was cut off and Providence Township so formed. Providence borders on the southwest of Eden and on the town of Quarryville. The following notations are from the part of Martic Township which is now Providence Township:

Tax list for 1777, Henry Cunkle, 70 acres
John Cunkle, 124 acres
Appeal Duplicate, 1791 County Tax, John Cunkle, 12 s.
Return, 1802, John Cunkel, 1 house, 100 acres

Perhaps these notations indicate that the two sons, John and Henry, acquired land to the west of their father's property, an inference which would be logical, but is not verified.

Although John Kunkel is the only immigrant by that name known to the writer to have settled in Lancaster County, there was also another family of that name. In 1776 Leonhard Gunkel secured land in Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, near Ephrata. He was the son of J. Michael Gunkel (Kunkel) who came to America in 1749, and located in Heidelberg Township in Berks County. There are also Kunkels in Harrisburg and in York County where there are many Kunkel records. Copies of deeds,

baptismal records, etc., date from around the middle of the eighteenth century. There are records from Shrewsbury Township, from Hopewell, from Brodbeck, and from Hanover. Michael Kunkel was supervisor of highways in Shrewsbury Township in 1775. Taxibles in York County in 1783 included John Kunkel of York Township and Michael Gunkel of Shrewsbury. In 1805 and perhaps much earlier there was a Kunkel burying ground in Springetsbury Township. Evidently the Kunkels of York County were established well before the Revolution. The immigrant ancestor of the York branch of the family is not known to the writer, but there is a record of the entry into this country of Johann Christian Kunckel who came over on the ship Chance, September 23, 1766 and who later settled in York County. No relationship between the York County Kunkels and those of Lancaster County is known to the writer although possibly one might be traced in the old country.

The Kunkel family whose history is traced in this account is descended from the immigrant John of Lancaster County through his son, William.

2 William² (John 1) as already indicated was the son of John. Scharf spoke of him in one place as the oldest son, and in another as the youngest. He could not have been the oldest, for Johan, aged 16, was the only son old enough to be recorded on the list of immigrants in 1748. It may be presumed that he was the second son for his name appears in that order on the deed recorded to Henry Kunkel on May 21, 1782.

William, like his brothers, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The Division of Public Records, State Archives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

contains the record of William Cunkle, concerning whom Mr. Henry Howard

Eddy, Chief of the Division, wrote as follows:

"William Cunkle served in the Lancaster County Associators and Militia, in the Sixth Battalion, the 8th Company, under Captain Thomas Courley, and was in the fifth Class of that Company in the year 1880. The division into classes had nothing to do with rank; it simply grouped the men so that only one class was called at a time, and later other classes were called into service. Of course the entire Company might be called into service at one time, if there were need."

According to Scharf, (3, p. 554) William served in the defense of Fort Mifflin on Mud Island; but this Fort fell in 1777. Thus again, the record is incomplete and the full account of his service is not available.

Fort Mifflin was one of two Forts below Philadelphia which guarded the Delaware. The story of its defense has been well told by Neil R. Swanson⁽⁷⁾ and a summary of that account is given here.

The war had been going badly for the new Union and the Battle of Fort Mifflin was a sad affair. General Washington was hard-pressed. Mad Anthony Wayne's division, caught by surprise, had been cut to pieces. Congress fled and Philadelphia fell. General Washington, Looking for props to hold up a failing cause, remembered Sam Smith who, earlier in the war had held a redoubt on Long Island. "He sent Sam Smith to brace the defense of the Delaware River, to keep the enemy's fleet from coming up, and to cut off supplies from the enemy's army in the captured capital." Lieutenant Smith had insufficient supplies and insufficient provisions for his men. Though he had two hundred men, he often had no food for them, and no blankets or shirts. Only two of his men could fire his guns and though he had cannon he did not have enough powder and ball to fight a day's engagement. But he did not give up; he had his men break up the raft that had brought him to Mud Island and use the logs to shield his guns; he taught men who had never heard a cannon go off to be cannoneers; and he showed them how to build a dirt and log wall to protect the Fort if the fleet should come up the river. With the odds terribly against him, Smith continued the defense of the Fort until he was wounded. The Fort was evacuated and in November, 1777 it fell to the British. It was in this defense that William Kunkel served.

It is interesting that Sam Smith served again in the war of 1812. He was responsible then for the defense of Baltimore which took place at the same time as the Battle of Fort McHenry, a battle which was perhaps the turning point of that war.

Of historical interest also is the pay of Revolutionary soldiers. The scale for a month's pay was as follows: Captains, \$20 a month; Lieutenants, \$13 1/3; Sergeants, \$8; Corporals and Drummers, \$7 1/3; Privates, \$6 2/3. All soldiers were to find their own arms and clothing. Each Company consisted of one captain, three Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, a Drummer and sixty-eight Privates.

William Kunkel returned to Lancaster County after his service in the Revolution and "lived and died on the tract originally located by Colonel Kunkel, his father. (3 pps. 629-630)

3 An Orphans Court Docket (1831 - 1833, page 197) states "William Kunkle, Sr., late of Bart Township, died intestate December 10, 1830. Widow: Elizabeth, Children: John Kunkel of Frederick Town, Maryland, Jacob of Lancaster County, William of Lancaster County."

3 John Kunkel³ (William 2, John 1) b. December 20, 1780; m. November 27, 1810; d. July 13, 1861. John Kunkel, eldest of William's three sons, was born in Lancaster County. In 1810 he married Elizabeth Baker of Lancaster County, whose "ancestors did valient service in the Revolutionary struggle. One of her uncles was a colonel in the Federal Army". (Scharf 3 pps. 554-555). "It is related of Joseph Hoffman, one of her uncles, that during the campaign he was frequently on the march barefooted and that he wore twisted strands of hay in lieu of suspenders." (3, p. 630) During the War of 1812, John Kunkel served for a few months as a light horseman (3, pps. 554-555) and so continued the military record of his family.

After their marriage John and Elizabeth did not remain long in Pennsylvania. They were attracted by the rapidly growing county of Frederick, Maryland, where tracts of land had been opened to settlers as early as 1730. On a large piece of land owned by Patrick Dulaney, the town of Frederick was laid out in 1743.⁽⁸⁾ However ten years earlier Thomas Schley had brought a party of about 100 families from the Palatinate in Germany to this wilderness where they occupied part of this area which later became the town. In fifteen years Frederick became populous. Its continued development offered attractive opportunities for business and prompted the move

of John Kunkel and his family in the spring of 1813 from Lancaster County to Frederick where he engaged in farming and established a distillery.

1813 is the date given in family records in the hands of his descendants, but Scharf said that he came in 1809. Family tradition also said that he came from Paradise Township in Lancaster County. But as already stated the land patented by his immigrant grandfather was in Bart Township and later in Eden Township when Eden was formed from Bart in 1855. When John came to Maryland there was no Paradise Township in Lancaster County. In 1843 the present Paradise Township of Lancaster County was separated from Strasburg Township to the north of Bart. On its south, Paradise Township borders on both Eden and Bart. John Kunkel³ evidently moved from the region in Lancaster County where he had grown up and confusion later arose after the organization of the new Paradise Township not far from his ancestral home.

In 1828, John Kunkel abandoned distilling and turned his capital and energy to the manufacture of leather. "His operations in that direction were of considerable importance and included "not only a tannery owned by himself but other tanneries as well. He followed the trade of tanner until his death" in 1861. (3, p. 630) He also developed other interests besides his tannery, for he bought the Catoctin Furnace in 1858 and the name of Kunkel became connected with iron manufacture. The Catoctin Furnace was situated about twelve miles north of Frederick Town.

The history of the Furnace is of interest. (3 p. 630) It was built in 1774 by the Johnson Brothers upon a tract of seven thousand acres, patented in 1770 to Leonard Calvert and Thomas Johnson. (Thomas Johnson was an important man in Maryland's early history; as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress he nominated George Washington as commander-in-chief of the Army, and he was later elected the first Governor of Maryland).

During its early years the Furnace was of national importance for it produced cannon for use in the Revolution. Its ownership passed through various hands before 1858 when it was bought by John Kunkel. It was then worked by two of his sons, Jacob M. and John Baker and later by John Baker along. According to Mr. Parsons Newman of Frederick,

"John Kunkel died, however, without paying all of the purchase money and without obtaining a deed. By his will the property was left to his two sons, John B. Kunkel and Jacob M. Kunkel, subject to certain annuities and charges contained in his will. Jacob M. Kunkel and wife conveyed his interest to John B. Kunkel by deed dated June 23, 1866. By deed dated August 21, 1866, William J. Ross, Trustee, conveyed the property to John B. Kunkel, reciting in his deed the sale to John Kunkel, his death, the provisions of his will, and the deed from Jacob M. Kunkel to John B. Kunkel.

"John B. Kunkel died on April 5, 1885. Shortly after his death the Catoctin Furnace property was sold and a corporation formed to operate it thereafter."

The Furnace has long since ceased to exist and the land is so overgrown that little of the old structure can be located.

The Germans who came to America represented a good many variants of religious belief and practice and retained their own types of worship in this country. They were either "Church people", that is Reformed or Lutheran⁽⁹⁾ or belonged to the "Sects" of which there were twenty-two to thirty in Lancaster County. Determined to keep their own language, literature and customs, and to create a little Germany in this region of Pennsylvania, the Sects opposed all attempts at good education. In contrast to them, the Church people encouraged good education and believed that the German immigrants should learn English and become Americanized as soon as possible. This was the attitude taken by the Reformed Church of which the Kunkels were members. The doctrines and principles of this church are quite similar to those of the Calvinistic churches. In Frederick, John Kunkel and his family belonged to the Evangelical Reformed Church. It had been established by the immigrants from the Palatinate prior to 1740 and its

records go back as far as 1747. John was on the building committee for the church building which was dedicated in 1850.

John Kunkel was active in civic affairs and was highly thought of in Frederick. "It may suffice to show in what esteem he was held to say that he was known for and wide as 'honest John Kunkel'" (3, p. 554) He was twice a member of the Board of Aldermen of Frederick. In the summer of 1824, when Lafayette with his son, George Washington Lafayette, arrived in New York on the ship "Cadmus" from Havre, his coming was the signal for universal rejoicing. Frederick County was one of the foremost to do him honor, and among the group of citizens who were particularly active in his reception was John Kunkel.

The children of John Kunkel³ (1785 - 1861) and Elizabeth Baker Kunkel (1792-1857) were as follows:

- 4 I. Barbara Ann Kunkel⁴ b. August 13, 1812; d. June 22, 1900;
m. (1) Henry N. Tice August 3, 1829, and (2) Samuel
Robinson Hogg January 25, 1844. Six children.
- II. William Kunkel⁴ b. October 30, 1814; d. in youth.
- 5 III. John Baker Kunkel⁴, b. December 11, 1817; d. April 5, 1885;
m. Deborah Bertrand Porter in 1842. Eight children.
- IV. Philip Baker Kunkel⁴, b. July 14, 1820; d. January 26, 1900;
m. Ann Catherine Pfeiffer, September 13, 1854. No
children. For many years he was engaged in the tannery
business and was at one time a member of the City Council.
- 6 V. Jacob Michael Kunkel⁴, b. July 24, 1822; d. April 7, 1870;
m. Ann Mary McElfresh January 3, 1848. Three
children.
- VI. George Kunkel⁴, d. in youth.
- VII. Elizabeth Kunkel⁴, b. 1828; d. 1881; m. John Robinson January
28, 1845. Ten children. (John Robinson b. Feb. 27, 1819;
d. Dec. 30, 1907).
- 7 VIII. Mary Catherine Kunkel⁴, b. October 21, 1831; d. March 30, 1926.
Unmarried.
- 8 IX. Amelia Frances Kunkel⁴, b. December 16, 1834; d. February 24,
1915. Unmarried.

John Kunkel³ d. July 13, 1861. The preceeding May he had made his will. In it he appointed his two sons, John Baker Kunkel and Jacob M. Kunkel executors of his estate. He bequeathed to them all his real, personal and mixed property, including the insurance thereon, subject to certain bequests. To his two single daughters, Mary Catherine and Amelia Frances, he bequeathed his household and kitchen furniture contained in his dwelling house on East Patrick Street, Frederick, also his negro servants or slaves, Rachel and daughter Mary Ellen, also seventy-five shares of the capital stock standing in his name on the books of the Frederick County Bank, also five hundred dollars annually, to be paid each of them by his executors during their natural lives. To each of his married daughters, Barbara Ann Hogg and Elizabeth Robinson, he bequeathed three hundred dollars annually to be paid them during their natural lives by his executors.

To his son, Philip B. Kunkel, to whom he had already advanced his share of the estate, he bequeathed in addition, the insurance on the stock in trade at the TanYard, including leather and bark, the amount of which insurance was fifteen hundred dollars.

John Kunkel and Elizabeth Baker Kunkel were buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick.

4 Barbara Ann Kunkel⁴ (John 3, William 2, John 1), the first child of John and Elizabeth Baker Kunkel was born in 1812, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was the only child of her parents at the time of their move to Maryland in 1813. She grew up in Frederick where she spent the greater part of her life. There she was married twice and there her six children

were born. Her first marriage was in 1829 to Henry N. Tice. Two daughters, Ann Elizabeth and Ellen were born to this marriage, but Barbara was early left a widow. To ease her financial burdens she operated a candy store which was patronized by the children of the neighborhood. Among these were the four motherless daughters of Samuel Robinson Hogg who soon became interested in the young widow. As the courtship progressed she often invited the Hogg children to play with her little girls and the six became fast friends. On January 25, 1844, Barbara and Samuel Robinson Hogg were married.

Samuel was of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having come to America to escape the persecutions in Ireland. He and his first wife, Rachel Boulden Hogg, had come to Frederick from Elkton, Maryland, in 1831. At that time they had three daughters and three more were born in Frederick. Rachel and two of her daughters succumbed to Scarlet Fever in 1839. For a while, Samuel's sister Ann, from Wilmington, Delaware, kept house for him and his four daughters, but this arrangement proved unsatisfactory, especially as his interest in Barbara grew. After his marriage Ann returned to her home in Wilmington.

Barbara was an excellent mother, both to her own and her step-children. These latter were Elizabeth Hogg who later married Ezra Doub, Amelia Jane Hogg who remained single, Olivia Hogg who married Horatio Waters, and Harriet Ann (Hallie) Hogg who married Simon Parsons. It speaks well for the Hogs that their home was a happy one. Their house was located on part of the lot where the Frederick Post Office now stands. They were a busy couple, for in addition to their six girls, four more children, three boys and a girl were born to them.

Samuel's business, that of a tallow chandler, was a successful one as there was a good market for candles which were the common source of illumination. The Civil War interrupted the happy routine of the Hogg family.

Although the sons were too young for service, the war came close to them. Frederick was sharply divided between sympathizers of the North and the South. Samuel was a staunch Northerner; his name with those of about one-hundred and seventy-five other men of Frederick County was signed to a "Broadcast" calling for a mass meeting of citizens on March 26, 1861. A Union organization was to be formed in the County and steps were to be taken toward holding a state convention. The emphasis was on the preservation of the Union and toward an attempt to work out the issues which had arisen between North and South by peaceful means.

The strain of the war years must have been hard on Barbara for the Kunkel family in Frederick was solidly Confederate in sympathy. But she stood faithfully behind her husband in his Northern convictions. However, she helped care for both Federal and Confederate soldiers, since Frederick was at different times in the path or proximity of the armies of both North and South. The Frederick Presbyterian Church with others was used as a hospital. "The number of sick and wounded after the Battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862) was so great that all the public buildings, the school house and several of the churches were used for their accomodation." (3)

The times were perilous for Maryland and for the nation. On April 24, 1861, Governor Hicks convened the legislature at Frederick City to discuss the course the State should take toward secession. The capital of the State had been occupied by Federal troops and Frederick had been selected as a temporary capital. A motion to secede was presented, but it was voted down and Maryland remained in the Union. The legislature sent committees to Lincoln and to Jefferson Davis to urge a greater effort for peace. Its last meeting at Frederick was on August 7, 1861. The Senate and the House refused to meet again for they were too divided in their sympathies between the North and the South. The city was surrounded by Federal Troops and the

Southern members were arrested. Although Maryland did not secede from the Union there was much sympathy for the South and by May 15, 1861 eight Confederate companies were organized in the State.⁽³⁾

It is to be noted that although the Kunkels of Frederick County were southern in sympathy, those of Lancaster County did not share this conviction. Two of these⁽⁵⁾ served in the Union Army, William B. Kunkle, Company K, 79th Regiment 1865, and Peter Kunkle, Company E, 1st Reserves 30th Regiment, 1861. The latter died at Harrison's landing, Virginia, July 25, 1862.

There are many stories about the Hogg family during Civil War days, of which the following are typical. On one occasion Barbara sent her step-Hallie to the Presbyterian Church with food for the soldiers. But as Hallie entered she was horrified at the sight before her, for a doctor was then cutting off a soldier's leg, of course without anesthesia, which was unknown in those days.

On another occasion Hallie went to the door of her house and saw a Confederate soldier sitting in the shade of the house. Soon a Union scout came up and was surprised by the Confederate who asked him to surrender. But the scout jumped on a horse, threw his arms about its neck and made a quick escape down an alley.

There is a story about Barbara's son James, a boy of sixteen years who was strolling about town and walked by chance into a meeting of Federal Generals, General McClelland, General Reno and a third General studying maps. James was not stopped, so he continued watching the group. The next day, September 14, 1862, General Reno was killed in the Battle of South Mountain near Frederick.

Although Barbara's family belonged to the Reformed Church, after her marriage to Samuel Hogg she became active in the Presbyterian Church where all his family belonged and where he was an elder for many years. Samuel died in 1868 at the age of sixty-nine. By that time all of their children were grown or were in their teens. For some years Barbara continued to live in Frederick, but her sons had gradually gone to Baltimore so she spent the remainder of her life in that city, living with her youngest son, Samuel R. Hogg, Jr., her widowed daughter Emma Hogg Barke, and presently Samuel's wife, Jennie. That home was on West Mulberry Street where she died in June, 1900.

Children of Barbara Kunkel Tice⁴ (John 3, William 2, John 1) and Henry N. Tice were:

- I. Ann Elizabeth Tice⁵, b. 1830, d. 1914; m. April 17, 1855 to G. W. Truman Harley (1830 - 1891). Three children.
- II. Ellen Tice⁵, d. June 1, 1894; m. 1, June 28, 1855, Louis Trail. One child; m. 2, February 12, 1861 John A. Wile (d. January 2, 1892). Two children. The family of Ellen and John Wile are buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Children of Barbara Kunkel Hogg⁵, and Samuel Robinson Hogg, were the following:

- 9 III. James Thornton Hogg⁵, b. February 5, 1846; d. July 28, 1915; m. April 15, 1880, Fannie Stead Dix. Two children.
- 10 IV. John Kunkel Hogg⁵, b. October 11, 1848; d. March 17, 1920; m. November 11, 1869, Elizabeth Myers. Two children.
- 11 V. Emma Virginia Hogg⁵, b. December 16, 1849; d. August 31, 1932; m. October 16, 1879, John D. Barke. No children.
- 12 VI. Samuel Robinson Hogg, Jr.⁵, b. February 25, 1855; d. November 24, 1924; m. December 15, 1884, Marcella Virginia Parsons. No children.

Barbara Kunkel Hogg and Samuel Robinson Hogg were buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery at Frederick.

- 5 John Baker Kunkel⁴ (John 3, William 2, John 1), third child of John and Elizabeth Baker Kunkel, was born in Frederick, Maryland, December 11, 1817 and died near there April 5, 1885. In 1842 he married Deborah Bertrand Porter^(3, p. 630), daughter of William Porter, a Quaker of Philadelphia and once a member of the famous old firm of Bevan and Porter, shipping merchants. Mrs. Kunkel was a descendant of Governor John Reading who was the first colonial Governor of New Jersey, at the age of twenty-three, president of the Colonial Council in 1745 and in 1748 a Trustee of the recently founded College of New Jersey at Princeton. He was a blood relative through Lord Wilton of Charles Stuart of England. Deborah Bertrand Porter Kunkel was born August 28, 1820 and died September 21, 1882.

John Baker moved with his family from Frederick to Catoctin in January, 1860. His father had bought the Catoctin Furnace in 1858 and had given the management into the hands of his two sons, John Baker and Jacob M. In 1866 Jacob M. retired and John Baker became the sole proprietor. Before going to Catoctin the latter had considered three sites for his home, Monticello in Virginia, Rose Hill Manor and Catoctin. The opportunities offered by the Furnace caused him to decide on the last of the three for his home. A good account of the Furnace is given by Scharf.^(3, p.629)

"He (John Baker) has recently built the third furnace, an anthracite one. The timber on these lands has been used in their third and fourth growth. The ore which is obtained is of the best quality of brown hematite. Abundant forests afford every facility for the making of charcoal. Fully three hundred wood choppers and coal makers and over a hundred miners are employed by the proprietor. The capacity of the furnace is twelve thousand tons of pig metal annually, which finds a ready market among the consumers for machinery, car-wheels, and for all foundry and rolling-mill purposes.... About eleven thousand acres of land are tributary to the works. Ore is obtained at a distance of about one mile and a half from the furnace, to which it is transported over a railway owned by Mr. Kunkel. The ores mined at these bunks yield from thirty-eight to fifty percent in metallic iron.... About one-hundred men are regularly employed in the conduct of Mr. Kunkel's business.... Under the management of Colonel John Kunkel, the works are in the finest possible order and the general system pursued is proved to be excellent by the very handsome and satisfactory results."

Several anecdotes about the furnace are of interest. The cam-shaft of the Monitor, the famous naval vessel of the Civil War was cast at Catoctin. The original shaft, when found to be imperfect, was discarded and was presently used as a "tent marker" between the properties of Dr. T. B. McPherson and John Baker Kunkel. The second shaft was perfect and was used on the vessel.

John Baker Kunkel discovered a way to eliminate phosphorus from iron and thus he improved the method of making steel. Family tradition says that the Carnegie Steel Company sent a man to visit Catoctin and to study this method which it later copied. Mr. Kunkel owned the Catoctin Furnace

longer than any other of its proprietors. Scharf commented regarding him as follows:³ The Catoctin Iron Works, "as may we well understood, engages and has engaged his closest attention and in its pursuit he has found neither time nor the desire for the distractions of public life. He occupies a tastefully appointed home at Catoctin and there dispenses a genial hospitality."

After the Catoctin Furnace ceased operation, no effort was made to preserve any part of it. Most of the land is covered with brush and very little of the Furnace remains. Even the beautiful manor house which was the Kunkels' home fell into decay and was razed in recent years. It may be noted that the Shangri-La of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt probably embraces some of the seven thousand acres for it was on an estate which adjoins the old Catoctin Furnace.

Children of John Baker Kunkel⁴, (John 3, William 2, John 1) and Deborah Bertrand Porter Kunkel were:

- I. Elizabeth Kunkel⁵, b. September 25, 1843; d. February 1, 1910; m. John Thomas McCrery (b. August 5, 1834; d. March 9, 1872). Three children.
- II. John Baker Kunkel II⁵, d. June 12, 1915; m. April 29, 1873, Mary Causten, d. December 4, 1919. Her mother, Anne Payne, was a niece of Dolly Madison and lived for a time in the White House. One child.
- III. Harriet Porter Kunkel⁵, d. 1918; m. William Henry Ramsburg. One child.
- IV. Charles Kunkel⁵, d. 1927 at Chico County, California.
- V. Mary Bertrand Kunkel⁵, b. February 7, 1853; d. July 24, 1928; m. October 7, 1874, John Kelso Wilson (b. July 18, 1852; d. May 28, 1922). Seven children.
- VI. William Kunkel⁵. Eight children
- VII. Lilian Frances Kunkel⁵, b. November 10, 1859; d. November 22, 1926; m. January 28, 1880, Steiner Schley (b. April 24, 1849; d. August 16, 1911) He was the son of Dr. Fairfax Schley and Rebecca Louise Steiner Schley. He was a graduate of the University of Maryland and a pharmacist. Four children.

VIII. Baker Kunkel⁵, b. May, 1862; d. June 10, 1864.

John Baker Kunkel and Deborah Bertram Kunkel were buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, as were their children, Elizabeth Kunkel McCreery, John Baker Kunkel, II., Lilian Kunkel Schley and various members of their families.

6 Jacob Michael Kunkel⁴ (John 3, William 2, John 1), fifth son of John Kunkel and Elizabeth Baker Kunkel, b. July 24, 1822, or July 13, according to "Congressional Biography"; d. April 7, 1870; m. January 3, 1838, Ann McElfresh (b. March 14, 1821, d. December 12, 1878), was born in Frederick. Scharf's biographical account is as follows:

"Jacob M. Kunkel's early education was obtained at St. John's Catholic Seminary. Ill health obliged him to desist from his studies, and in 1835 he journeyed to the west in company with Rev. Charles Reighly, a former of the German Reformed Church of Frederick, and under his tuition pursued his education at Monroe, Michigan during the following two or three years. Upon his return to Frederick about 1838 he entered Frederick College, and completed his education at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, where he graduated with high honors. He was a member of the Jefferson Literary Society of the University and one of its officers.

"In 1844 he entered upon the study of law with Joseph M. Palmer, and in October, 1845, was admitted to the Frederick Bar. Later he became a law partner of ex-governor Francis Thomas, and for many years conducted a successful legal practice. January 3, 1848 in Frederick he married Ann Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. John McElfresh, of Frederick City, one of the wealthiest and most influential land holders of Frederick County.

"In 1849 Jacob M. Kunkel was nominated by the Democratic party to the State Senate, having for his opponent the late Gidon Bantz, reputed at that time to be the most popular Whig in the county, and gaining the election, served during his four years' term with much distinction. In 1857 he was elected by the Democracy to the Thirty-fifth Congress, defeating Honorable H. W. Hoffman, the Know-Nothing candidate, who had himself in 1855 beaten Honorable W. T. Hamilton for Congress. In 1859 Messrs. Kunkel and Hoffman were again rival congressional candidates, and, as before, Hoffman was compelled to strike his colors to his old competitor. Mr. Kunkel participated in the exciting incidents of 1861, and true to the doctrine of States Rights, vehemently opposed the theory of coercion and centralization. At the expiration of his congressional term, with the session of 1861, he found his health sorely impaired, and thenceforward held

himself retired from active political life, albeit he continued zealously to advocate, by such means as lay in his power, the principles of Democracy and the interests of his party's candidates. He was esteemed throughout the state as a conscientious politician of high integrity and patriotic purposes. In bearing he was a polished and scholarly gentleman, genial in his hospitality and warm and lasting in his friendships. The later years of his life were mainly spent in literary and scientific pursuits, amid the treasures of a large and valuable private library. Until 1866 he was a partner with his brother, John B., at Catoctin Furnace, and found occupation for his leisure also in the management of his landed estates. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at one time a vestryman therein."

Children of Jacob M. Kunkel⁴ and Ann McElfresh Kunkel were:

- I. John J. Kunkel⁵, b. June 2, 1849; d. August 24, 1884; m. July 6, 1871 to Mary McGill (b. Oct. 12, 1852; d. December 6, 1909). Three children.
- II. Henry⁵, b. August 8, 1851; d. April 30, 1853.
- III. Therese Kunkel⁵, b. May 7, 1853; d. April 9, 1859.

Jacob M. Kunkel, his wife and their three children were buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick.

Elizabeth Kunkel⁴ (John 3, William 2, John 1), seventh child of John and Elizabeth Baker Kunkel, b. 1828; d. 1881; m. January 28, 1845, John Robinson (b. February 27, 1819 in Prince William County, Va.; d. December 30, 1907 in Washington, D. C.) Only incomplete records of this branch of the family were accessible. There were eleven children as follows, but even their order of birth is not certain--

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| I. Kunkel Robinson ⁵ , two children | VIII. Robert Robinson ⁵ |
| II. Elizabeth Robinson ⁵ , m. Mr. Naylor | IX. Philip Robinson ⁵ , 1 son and 1 daughter. |
| III. Anna Robinson ⁵ | X. Nannie Robinson ⁵ (b. March 30, 1865 in Washington, D.C.; d. Oct. 30, 1949 in Washington); m. 1, about 1882, Edwin Jones Finch, son of David L. and Anna E. (Mickel) Finch (b. August 9, 1858 in Otsego County, N. Y.; d. July 5, 1923 at Boulder, Colorado). Two children. m. 2, William Wade Dudley. No children. |
| IV. Enoch Louis Robinson | |
| V. Henry Robinson ⁵ | |
| VI. Charles Robinson ⁵ | |
| VII. Ida Robinson ⁵ , m. Mr. Frazier. Three children. | XI. John Robinson ⁵ |

7 Mary Catherine Kunkel⁴ (John 3, William 2, John 1) eighth child of John and Elizabeth Baker Kunkel, b. October 21, 1831; d. March 30, 1926, unmarried. Mary outlived all the other members of her generation. She was a connecting link between the different branches of her family, and to the end of her life kept up an active interest in her nieces, nephews and their children. She and her unmarried sister lived very simply in Frederick.

8 Amelia Frances Kunkel⁴ (John 3, William 2, John 1), ninth child of John and Elizabeth Baker Kunkel, b. December 16, 1834; d. February 24, 1915; unmarried. After their parents' death, "Melie" and her sister Mary dwelt together in Frederick, and in their later years simplified their living by occupying a room in a good boarding house.

Amelia Frances and Mary Catherine Kunkel were both buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick.

Ann Tice Harley was for a time a student at Frederick Female Seminary, being listed there in 1847. Children of Ann Tice Harley⁵ (Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) and G. W. Truman Harley were:

- I. Minnie Harley⁶, b. 1863; d. 1926; unmarried.
- II. Robert Harley⁶, b. 1866; d. 1917.
- III. William M. Harley⁶, b. 1868; d. 1935; m. Elizabeth D. (b. 1869; d. 1944).

The child of Ellen Tice Trail⁵ (Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) and Louis Trail was:

- I. Edward Trail⁶

Children of Ellen Tice Wile and John Wile were:

- II. Harry Wile⁶
- III. Ellen Wile⁶, m. Mr. Lake. Two daughters. She and her family moved to New York State and no further records are available.

James Thornton Hogg⁵ (Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. February 5, 1846; d. July 28, 1915; m. April 15, 1880, Fannie Stead Dix (b. February 24, 1854; d. December 24, 1902). James, the first child of the marriage of Samuel Robinson Hogg and Barbara Kunkel Hogg, was the first son in a family of six daughters. His early education was at Frederick, but later he attended the West Nottingham Academy at Colora, Maryland. This institution has had an interesting history. It was founded in 1741 by the Reverend Samuel Findlay, D.D. who was then Pastor of the West Nottingham Presbyterian Church and who later became president of the College of New Jersey at Princeton. Of the boarding schools in the United States, West Nottingham was the oldest. It is natural that Samuel Hogg, a strong Presbyterian, should send his son to this fine school, located not far away. Unfortunately the school's early records have been lost, so it is not possible to state the duration of James' attendance there. However, there are two student records of interest, one of James Hogg of Frederick and the other of S. Hogg.

A clipping from the first issue of the Baltimore Sun, May 17, 1837, is of interest historically--

"WEST NOTTINGHAM ACADEMY - The summer session commenced on the fifth inst., and will terminate on the 10th of October next. Terms for the session will be as heretofore; For boarding, &c. \$40 per session. For tuition, \$20, per annum. This institution is situated in a healthy part of the country, about five miles from the village of Port Deposit. Capt. Wm. Owen's steamboat arrives at Port Deposit twice a week from Baltimore. There is also a line of stages connecting with the Union Line of steamboats at Frenchtown, which passes daily within two miles of the Academy. Mrs. Hogg and Miss McMinns will open a new boarding house near the Academy at the Commencement of the session. Their terms will be the same as in the family of the principal. The course of instruction is as extensive as in any other similar institution."

S.M. Magraw, principal.

Address. Farmington P.O., Cecil County, Md."

There is no information about the Mrs. Hogg who ran the boarding house for students. She may or may not have been a relative.

James was only fifteen when the Civil War started. However, he could recall many incidents of the conflict and he had seen both Northern and Southern armies passing through Frederick.

After his secondary education at West Nottingham, James returned to Frederick. He early became interested in Church work and his membership in the Frederick Presbyterian Church dates from 1865. His activity in the Sunday School is shown by the following: In 1864 the Reverend Robert H. Williams became pastor of this church. "Before a month of Mr. William's ministry had passed arrangements were made for the organization of a Mission Sabbath School. For a long time the work was under the superintendency of the pastor and afterward was in charge of Simon Parsons and James Hogg."³

Later, James attended the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and graduated there with the degree of D.D.S. in 1867. He was living in Frederick in the summer of 1869 at which time he made a trip to Portland, Me. where he attended an International Y.M.C.A. Convention. Shortly thereafter, he began the practice of dentistry in Topeka, Kansas; his church membership was transferred to Topeka in 1870 from the Frederick Presbyterian Church. However, the profession of dentistry did not satisfy him and after a while he returned to Baltimore and entered into business. For a number of years he was manager of a cold storage warehouse on South Eutaw Street. Subsequently he was engaged in other ventures, including the ownership of a dairy. In later life he was secretary of the Union Soap Company, owned and operated by his brothers, John K. Hogg and Samuel R. Hogg, Jr.

In 1880, he married Fannie Stead Dix, daughter of Joseph Franklin and Rebecca Jenks Dix of Baltimore. Shortly after his marriage his surname was legally changed from Hogg to Hoge. Their new home, 215 East Lafayette Avenue, was a gift to James and Fannie from her parents. Here they spent all

their married life and here their two children were born.

Both James and Fannie were very active in Church work, belonging to the nearby Boundary Avenue Presbyterian Church where James was an elder, then to the Associate Reformed Church and later to the First Presbyterian Church. They gave much of their time to various charitable endeavors. Both of them taught in the Sunday School held at the Maryland Penitentiary and Fannie worked with women at the City Jail and the Florence Crittenden Home.

A six month's illness from cancer brought about Fannie's death at the age of forty-eight. All through her illness her steadfast faith helped her to endure her suffering bravely. Shortly after her death the family home was broken up and James and his daughter Mildred were welcomed into that of his brother, Sammie, by that time moved to 1006 West Lanvale Street. Here also James' son Frank spent his vacations from Cornell. During the last year of his life, James went to Bloomington, Indiana, to make his home with his daughter who was then teaching at Indiana University. There he died from a heart attack July 28, 1915. Both James and Fannie were buried in Greenmount Cemetery, in Baltimore.

The children of James T. Hoge and Fannie Dix Hoge were:

13 I. Joseph Franklin Dix Hoge⁶, b. April 18, 1881

14 II. Mildred Albro Hoge⁶, b. July 7, 1885.

10 John Kunkel Hogg⁵ (Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) second son of Barbara Kunkel Hogg and Samuel Robinson Hogg, b. October 11, 1848 in Frederick, Maryland; d. March 17, 1920 in Baltimore; m. November 11, 1869, Elizabeth Myers of Frederick (b. May 21, 1846; d. May 18, 1929). John was educated in Frederick and lived there for about eleven years after his marriage; their two children were born there. The family moved to Baltimore about 1880, and John and his brother, Samuel R. Hogg, Jr., founded

the Union Soap Company which was to continue for the remainder of their lives. John was the mechanical and practical man of the company and Samuel was the promoter. It was natural that the sons of Samuel R. Hogg should be manufacturers of soap, for three generations of tallow chandlers had preceded them. "J.K." as he was familiarly called, was a man of strength of character and adherence to principle. His fairness was commonly recognized as was his impartiality of judgment regardless of race, wealth or age. He gave the impression of talking less than other people and of understanding more. He always enjoyed attending his church (Presbyterian) especially in company of members of his family. He and "Lizzie" celebrated their golden wedding March 11, 1919, and the following year he died, but Lizzie survived him nine years. Both were buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick. Children of John Kunkel Hogg and Elizabeth Myers Hogg were:

- 15 I. John Robert Hogg⁶, b. October 17, 1871; d. July 31, 1938.
- 16 II. Minna Hogg⁶, b. July 13, 1876; m. Willy Benny.
- 11 Emma Virginia Hogg⁵, (Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. December 16, 1849 in Frederick; d. August 31, 1932 in Baltimore; m. October 16, 1879, John D. Barke. Emma attended the Frederick Female Seminary which later became Hood College, graduating in 1868. Among her studies was painting in which she was said to have been very proficient, but unfortunately she did not continue with this art in later years. Her marriage to John Barke in Baltimore was not of long duration for within two years he died of tuberculosis. He was a member of the Masonic Order.

About the end of the seventies the John K. Hogg family, and Samuel R. Hogg, Jr. with their mother, Barbara, moved to Baltimore from Frederick. The latter two made their home on West Mulberry Street, and here Emma came after the death of her husband. She had joined the Frederick

Presbyterian Church in 1866 and had transferred her membership to Baltimore. To this home also after "Sammie" was married in 1884, he brought his wife, Virginia; it is said of the household on Mulberry Street that it was a remarkably happy one.

Emma was an excellent cook and was dubbed by her brothers "Queen of the Kitchen". She was noted for many choice dishes and especially for her Christmas fruit cake which she commonly shared with her various relatives.

With Sammie and Jennie she was much interested in church work. After Mother Hogg's death in 1900, the three of them moved to 1006 West Lanvale Street, only a short distance from the Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church which they promptly joined. Both Emma and Jennie were happy in doing little things for their neighbors or in taking good things from their kitchen to the sick. After Sammie's death in 1924, they gave up their home and took an apartment on West North Avenue. Eight years later Emma was the victim of a long illness during which she was tenderly cared for by Jennie; she died in 1932 and was buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick.

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Samuel Robinson Hogg, Jr.⁵, (Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) was the third son of Samuel Robinson Hogg and Barbara Kunkel Hogg, b. February 25, 1855 in Frederick; d. November 24, 1924, in Baltimore; m. December 15, 1884, Marcella Virginia Parsons (b. April 1, 1852; d. May 10, 1937). His youth was spent in Frederick where he was educated. About 1880, as already related, his brother John and he, having moved from Frederick to Baltimore, established the Union Soap Company. His home was on West Mulberry Street with his mother and sister, and here he brought his bride. No children were born to Sammie and Jennie. After the death of his mother, Sammie purchased and occupied a house at 1006 West Lanvale St. Another member of the new household was Eliza Jane Matthews, the old colored woman who loved her "fambly" and whose loyalty never wavered. Various re-

latives of both Sammie and Jennie lived with them from time to time, for although the home was a modest one, it was very hospitable. Its table was lavishly set and its cuisine excellent. Sammie had joined the Frederick Presbyterian Church at seventeen years of age and after moving to Baltimore had belonged to the Twelfth Presbyterian Church. After purchasing the home on West Lanvale Street, the entire family was active in the nearby Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church where he was an elder for many years and Jennie was for a time president of the Ladies Aid Society.

In business Sammie was associated with his brother, John, in the Union Soap Company. He was the promoter of the Company, handling sales, advertising, and new business. During those days before the automobile he was often to be seen driving the familiar spotted horse. His death on November 24, 1924 was the result of a cancer. Jennie survived him by thirteen years and both were buried in the Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick.

13

Joseph Franklin Dix Hoge⁶ (James Hoge 5, Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. April 1881; m. May 10, 1928, Cele Mendel (b. January 18, ____). No children. He was the first child of James T. Hoge and Fannie Dix Hoge, and was named after his maternal grandfather, but he has always been known as Frank. He was born in Baltimore and attended public and private schools there including Baltimore City College, a public secondary school. He completed college preparatory work with a private tutor and attended Johns Hopkins University during the school year of 1899 and 1900. At that time the University discontinued the engineering course he was taking and he could not obtain instruction in his field. For two years he worked in Baltimore as an electrician, and in the fall of 1902 he entered Cornell University and was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. During his vacations from Cornell he worked in the Locomotive Erecting Shop of the Baltimore and Ohio RR. at Mount Claire, Baltimore (1903), and with a consulting engineer (1904). After graduating from Cornell he was an engineer in New York City for forty years, retiring in 1946. His profes-

sional connections were as follows: 1906-1907, Engineer with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.; 1907-1916, Development Engineer, American District Telegraph Co.; 1916-1918, Engineer, The Maintenance Co.; 1918-1946, Member, Technical Staff, Bell Telephone Laboratories. His work with the Bell Telephone Company included research on important government activities in connection with both world wars. When he retired from their laboratories he was honored by his associates on two occasions at which he was the recipient of tokens of appreciation.

In 1928 Frank married Cele Mendel, a native of New York City who had conducted a successful business there. The couple has always made their home in New York City. After retirement Frank has continued to be busy for he has many interests to occupy his time and attention.

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Mildred Albro Hoge⁶, (James Hoge 5, Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. July 7, 1885; m. December 19, 1917 in Indianapolis, Indiana, Aute Richards (b. October 31, 1885), was the second child of James Thornton Hoge and Fannie Dix Hoge. She was born in Baltimore, attended Baltimore public schools and graduated from the Western High School in 1904. After her mother's death in 1902, she and her father moved to West Lanvale Street to make their home with her Uncle Sammie and his family. Her aunts, Jennie and Emma made special efforts to give her a real home, entertaining her friends and showing her many kindnesses. She attended Goucher College graduating there in 1908 with a major in Zoology. At Goucher she was initiated into Delta Delta Delta in November, 1904.

Mildred's interest in Zoology was stimulated by work during the summer of 1907 at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, where she had been given a scholarship. Upon graduating from Goucher she taught Biology and Physics at Western High School for three years; then she went to Columbia University for graduate study. She received the

degree of Master of Arts in 1912, and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1914 from Columbia University. She majored in zoology working out a thesis under the direction of Dr. Thomas H. Morgan in Genetics. The thesis was entitled "The Influence of Temperature upon the Development of Mendelian Character" and concerned the fruit fly, *Drosophila Melanogaster*. She then went as Instructor in Zoology to Indiana University where she taught for three and a half years. Her father came to Bloomington, the seat of the University, to make his home with her but lived only a few months, dying of a heart attack in the summer of 1915.

In 1917 Mildred married Dr. Aute Richards, Professor of Zoology at Wabash College. She gave up her teaching at Indiana University in January, 1918, and moved to the new home in Crawfordsville, Indiana. In 1920 the family, which now included one son, James, and her husband's mother (his father having died in 1918) moved to Norman, Oklahoma. At that time Dr. Richards became the head of the Department of Zoology at the University of Oklahoma. A second son, Ernest John, was born in Norman. Mildred returned to her teaching several times; for a number of summers at the Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory, and for a year and a half, 1947 and 1948, at the University of Oklahoma where, because of the large number of "G.I." students she had a temporary appointment as Associate Professor of Zoology. As opportunity offered she continued her scientific research and from time to time published the results in the form of papers in various journals. Of course, family and household duties limited the opportunity for this kind of work. In 1950 her husband retired from teaching duties, becoming Professor Emeritus of Zoology and he and Mildred moved to Tucson, Arizona. This move was made upon medical advice and proved to be a beneficial one.

Children of Mildred Hoge Richards⁶ and Aute Richards were:

- 17 I. James Hoge Richards⁷, b. October 18, 1919
- 18 II. Ernest John Richards⁷, b. April 2, 1922

John Robert Hogg⁶, (John Kunkel Hogg 5, Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) b. October 17, 1871 in Frederick, Maryland; d. July 31, 1938 in Los Angeles, California; m. 1, on March 11, 1896, Clara Tudor (b. February 8, 1874; d. September 6, 1905); m. 2, on October 7, 1907 Bessie W. Foster (b. October 1, 1882, d. October 17, 1933). Robert moved with his parents to Baltimore as a young boy, and was educated in the Baltimore public schools. As a young man he worked for his father and uncle in the Union Soap Company; later he was employed in the wholesale dry goods and notion business. His first wife, Clara Tudor of Baltimore, was a woman of strong and wholesome influence which was felt throughout the family. Two children, Wilson and Roberta, were born to this marriage. Clara died in 1905 and was buried in Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore. To Robert and his second wife, Bessie Watson Foster, was born a son, Rawlings. Wilson Hogg had already gone to Los Angeles, and to that city Robert and his family moved in 1928. Here he was associated with Barker Bros. Retail Home Furnishings until his death. After Bessie's death he lived part of the time with Wilson's family and part with that of Rawling's. Both he and Bessie are buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Glendale, California.

Children of John Robert Hogg⁶ and Clara Hogg were:

- I. John Wilson Hogg⁷, b. February 19, 1898; d. November 2, 1954; m. January 24, 1928, Loween Adele Faul.
- II. Roberta Louise Hogg⁷, b. November 4, 1904; d. August, 1928; m. 1922, Arthur Taylor of Baltimore. One son, Louis, was born to this couple. Roberta was buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore.

Child of John Robert Hogg⁶ and Bessie Foster Hogg was:

- III. Frederick Rawlings Hogg⁷, b. April 19, 1910 in Baltimore; d. February 29, 1940 in California; m. November 1, 1933, Mila McFarlane. One son was born to this couple. Rawlings was buried in Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, California.

Minna Hogg⁶ (John Kunkel Hogg 5, Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1)
 b. July 13, 1876; m. Willy Benny, (b. October 5, 1864, d. October 28, 1948)
 the second child of John Kunkel and Elizabeth Myers Hogg, was born in Frederick and moved as a very small child with her parents to Baltimore. She was educated in the public schools of that city and has spent the remainder of her life there. She married Willy Benny, a musician and a teacher. The couples' one child lived only a few days.

I. Hazel Evelyn Benny⁷, b. June 18, 1915; d. June 21, 1915.

Succeeding generations of the descendants of John Baker Kunkel⁴ and Deborah Porter Kunkel through their children Elizabeth, John Baker II, Harriet, Mary Bertrand, William and Lilian, were as follows:

Children of Elizabeth Kunkel McCrery⁵ (John Baker 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) and John Thomas McCrery were:

- I. Charles McCrery⁶, b. August 26, 1868; d. October 9, 1912, unmarried.
- II. John Baker Kunkel McCrery⁶, b. March 22, 1871; d. February 27, 1901.
- III. Edith McCrery⁶, adopted; m. Sam Hashour.

Child of John Baker Kunkel II⁵, (John Baker 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) and Mary Causten Kunkel was:

- I. John Baker Kunkel III⁶, b. 1876; d. 1944; m. Neva S.M. (b. November 21, 1872).

Child of Harriet Kunkel Ramsburg⁵, (John Baker 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) and William Henry Ramsburg was:

- I. Lilian Ramsburg⁶, died at eighteen months of age.

Children of Mary Bertrand Kunkel Wilson⁵ (John Baker 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) and John Kelso Wilson were:

- I. Henry Merryman Wilson⁶, December 29, 1875; m. October 22, 1902,

Mary Turner of Raleigh, N. Carolina (b. June 4, 1878). He served in World War I.

1. Mary Bertrand Wilson⁷, b. October 9, 1903; m. James Walker (b. January 7, 1902)

II. Walter Lea Wilson⁶, b. September 3, 1877; d. May 17, 1892.

III. Deborah Bertrand Wilson⁶ b. November 25, 1881, m. on January 9, 1899 Charles Kingsley Hann (b. February 11, 1879).
There children were:

1. Charles Bertrand Hann⁷, b. November 5, 1899; attended Cornell University where he was a member of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. He served in World War I. On October 15, 1927 he married Sarah Louise Caulk. Their children were:

- a. Sarah Louise Hann, b. December, 1928.
- b. Charles Bertrand Hann, Jr.⁸, b. August 26, 1931.

2. Wilson Hann⁷, b. September 20, 1906, attended Cornell University and was a member of Phi Gamma Delta. He served in World War II. On August 6, 1943 he married Lilian V. Gunter (b. February 27, 1907).

IV. Mary Wilson⁶, b. February 18, 1883; d. August 19, 1883.

V. Elise Wilson⁶, b. April 22, 1887; m. November 8, 1911, Frank R. Shipe (b. May 31, 1880). Their sons were:

1. John Kelso Shipe⁷, b. April 12, 1919 in Washington, D.C. Graduated from the University of Maryland in 1940. Served in World War II. On July 11, 1942 he married Bess Patterson in Baltimore. Their child was:

- a. Susan Elise Shipe⁸, b. August 25, 1949.

2. Walter Harban Shipe⁷, b. April 6, 1925 in Washington D.C., graduated from Gettysburg College in 1949; m. August 21, 1948, Varina Richard, in Washington D. C.

VI. John Kelso Wilson, Jr.⁶, b. November 29, 1888; m. June 24, 1913 Katherine Rachel Frey, New Britain, Connecticut (b. November 21, 1889)

1. Jacqueline Marryman Wilson⁷, b. April 5, 1922; m. February 23, 1946, Joseph Weisheit, a graduate of Princeton in 1942. She graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1943. Her husband was a liaison pilot, Field Artillery from 1942 to 1946. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1948. Their children were:

- a. Nicholas Weisheit⁸, b. 1952
- b. John Elmer Hollingsworth Weisheit⁸, b. 1954.

2. John Reading Wilson⁷, b. October 26, 1926, graduated from the Gilman School in Baltimore, 1945; from Princeton University in 1949; and studied Law at the University of Virginia.

VII. Lucile Wilson⁶, b. October 7, 1892, m. January 21, 1913, Frank Fisher, Jr. (b. December 17, 1888). No children.

Children of William Kunkel⁵ (John Baker Kunkel 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) were:

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|--|----------------------------------|
| I. Ada Kunkel ⁶ | V. Marie Kunkel ⁶ |
| II. Oscar Kunkel ⁶ | VI. Victor Kunkel ⁶ |
| III. Carl Kunkel ⁶ | VII. Orville Kunkel ⁶ |
| IV. Baker Bertrand Kunkel ⁶ | VIII. Lelia Kunkel ⁶ |

Children of Lilian Kunkel Schley⁵ (John Baker Kunkel 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) and Steiner Schley were:

- I. Rebecca Steiner Schley⁶, b. 1886; d. 1892.
- II. Lilian Kunkel Schley⁶, b. January 24, 1888, attended the Woman's College of Frederick. During World War I she worked for the Red Cross in Baltimore (1917-1918), at the Clearing House of the Liberty Loan, Baltimore, and in Surgical Dressings. In World War II she was a Hostess in the U.S.O. and in the American Woman's Volunteer Service. She was also active in the Civilian Air Raid Warning Center.
- III. Lewis Fairfax Schley⁶, b. 1889; d. 1891.
- IV. John Reading Schley⁶, b. October 12, 1894; d. October 22, 1918 during World War I at Romorantin, France, in an airplane disaster. He was graduated in 1912 from Frederick College, in 1915 from Mercersburg Academy where he was an honor student, and later studied at Johns Hopkins University and at Lehigh University. He was employed only a few months by Bethlehem Steel Company when he enlisted, April, 1917.

Succeeding generations from Jacob M. Kunkel⁴ and Ann McElfresh Kunkel were the children of John J. Kunkel⁵, (Jacob M. Kunkel 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) and Mary McGill Kunkel, as follows:

- I. Therese Kunkel⁶, b. June 4, 1873; m. Charles W. Ross, Jr. She was a student at Frederick Female Seminary.

- II. Isabella Kunkel⁶, b. January 29, 1875; d. December 21, 1942.
She married John F. Daniell whom she divorced.
- III. John Harold McElfresh Kunkel⁶, b. October 12, 1878; d. October 6, 1912.

Succeeding descendants of Elizabeth Kunkel Robinson⁴ and John Robinson through their children, Kunkel, Ida and Nannie Robinson were:

Kunkel Robinson⁵ (Elizabeth Kunkel Robinson 4, John 3, William 2, John 1)

I. Walter Robinson⁶

II. Myron Robinson⁶

Ida Robinson Frazier⁵, (Elizabeth Kunkel Robinson 4, John 3, William 2, John 1)

I. Amos Frazier⁶

II. Henry Frazier⁶

III. Ida Frazier⁶

Nannie Robinson⁵, (Elizabeth Kunkel Robinson 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) and Edwin Jones Finch were:

I. Edith May Finch⁶, b. October 7, 1883 at Denver, Colorado; d. March 30, 1950 in Washington, D. C.; m. Claude B. Thummel, U.S.A. (b. October 17, 1885 at Axtell, Kansas), son of Charles B. and Amanda Thummel.

1. Edith Catherine Thummel⁷, b. December 26, 1910 in Manila, Phillipine Islands; m. April 9, 1938 Raemey A. Burton

a. Claudia Burton⁸, b. March 15, 1939

b. Robert Burton⁸, b. November 10, 1941

c. Barbara Ann Burton⁸, b. March 31, 1947

2. Elizabeth Thummel⁷, b. April 30, 1912 in Manila, Phillipine Islands; m. April 15, 1939, Robert Sidney Redfield.

a. Carol Redfield⁸, b. December 26, 1941 at Ft. Benning, Georgia

b. Robin Redfield⁸, b. November, 1947 at Munich, Germany

3. Kate Louise Thummel⁷, b. February 20, 1916 at Philadelphia Pennsylvania; m. 1945, Kenneth Leroy Parish

II. Neil Graham Finch⁶, b. October 14, 1888 in Denver, Colorado; d. August 17, 1931 in New York City; m. Estelle Wilkes.

1. Barbara Finch⁷

James Hoge Richards⁷, (Mildred Hoge Richards 6, James Hoge 5, Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) b. October 18, 1919; m. April 17, 1945, Georgina Townsend (b. October 7, 1918), was the first son of Mildred Hoge Richards and Aute Richards and was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana. When a year old he moved with his parents to Norman Oklahoma, where he lived until 1940. He attended the Norman public schools and the University High School, graduating in 1935. He spent his freshman year in college at Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio and then transferred to the University of Oklahoma where he was enrolled four years, receiving in 1940 the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering. At the University he was a member of Delta Tau Delta, Bombadiers, Scabbard and Blade, Jazz Hounds, Sigma Tau, Engineers Club, A.I.C.E., and the President's Honor Class. He was employed by the Gulf Oil Company from June, 1940 until March, 1941, at which time he was called into active military service. During his college years he had taken the work of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and had been commissioned a Second Lieutenant. In addition to his service in this country he spent twenty-eight months in Australia and New Guinea and a year and a half in Chile as U.S. Ordnance Adviser to the Chilean Air Force. After nearly six years in service he was separated with rank of Major in the Army Air Corps Reserves. He had spent a year at Patterson Field, Springfield, Ohio, upon his return from New Guinea at the close of which he was married on April 17, 1945 to Georgina Townsend of Akron, Ohio, a First Lieutenant in the Woman's Army Corps, who was also stationed at Patterson Field. They came back from Chile at Christmas time of 1946 and were able to spend the second semester of the school year of 1946-47 at the University of Michigan for further preparation in professional work.

James began work as a Chemical Engineer for the Standard Oil Company of California at the Richmond, California refinery in July, 1947. The couple presently bought a home in Canyon Park at El Sobrante near Richmond, where they and a number of their engineering co-workers lived until the fall of 1954. Then they moved into a new, more commodious home which they had purchased in El Cerrito adjoining Richmond. They have one son.

1. John Bruce Richards⁸, born March 9, 1952.

18 Ernest John Richards⁷, (Mildred Hoge Richards 6, James Hoge 5, Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. April 2, 1922; m. October 18, 1952 Margaret Isabelle Clarke (b. July 20, 1923), second son of Mildred Hoge Richards and Aute Richards, was born in Norman, Oklahoma. He attended the Norman Public Schools and graduated from the University High School in 1939. He also attended the Tome School for Boys at Port Deposit, Maryland for one year, 1937-1938. He entered the University of Oklahoma the second semester of the school year of 1938-1939. At the University he was a member of Delta Tau Delta, Bombadiers, Scabbard and Blade, Tau Omega, Pi Tau Sigma, A.S.M.E. and Engineers Club. From the beginning of his University career he had been enrolled in the College of Engineering, majoring in Mechanical Engineering with special interest during his first years in aviation. He had also enrolled in the Reserve Officers Training Corps; after World War II began in 1941 he had doubled up on his R.O.T.C. studies so that he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant before he had completed his engineering curriculum. Therefore, because of the great need for Ordnance Officers, he was called into active military service in the summer of 1942 before he was eligible for college graduation. He spent four years in active service, much of it in this country, but the latter part in France, Belgium, and Germany. He was separated with the rank of Captain in the Reserves. In

February he returned to civil life and re-entered the University at the beginning of 1947. In January, 1947, he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.

In April of that year he began work for the Texas Company at its research Laboratory at Beacon, New York. Unfortunately, he suffered a recurrence of his sinus trouble which had troubled him especially during his army days in Bavaria. The Hudson River valley proved to be an undesirable climate for his sinus condition. So, although he had enjoyed his work in the research division of the Texas Company and had been advanced while there, he resigned his position at Christmas time, 1951, and joined his parents in their new home in Tucson, Arizona. Seven months later his condition had so improved that he took a new position as test engineer with the Ford Motor Company at its Vehicles Testing Department at Phoenix, Arizona.

On October 18, 1952 Jack was married to Margaret Isabelle Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bradford Clarke of Tucson, formerly of Glen Ellyn, Illinois. The son of Ernest John Richards and Margaret Clarke Richards was:

1. James William Richards⁸, b. September 26, 1953. He was named for his two uncles, James H. Richards and William B. Clarke.

19 John Wilson Hogg⁷ (John Robert Hogg 6, John Kunkel Hogg 5, Barbara 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. February 19, 1898; d. November 2, 1954; m. January 24, 1928 Lowenn Adele Faul (b. August 13, 1904). Wilson, son of Robert and Clara Tudor Hogg was born in Baltimore and educated in the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute. Early in World War I he enlisted in the Army, at first in a Coast Guard Unit which was transferred later to the Field Artillery; he served over-seas fifteen months.

At the close of the war he returned to Baltimore and was employed

by a construction company until April, 1926. He then went to Los Angeles where he was employed by a brokerage house dealing in stocks and bonds. He and Loween Adele Faul were married in 1928. She had come to California from Denison, Iowa and had attended the University of Southern California. During World War II she was active in U.S.O. work in Los Angeles.

In 1932 Wilson went into business management and was associated with the motion picture industry directly and indirectly. He was commissioned in the Naval Reserve in 1938 and was called into active service in August, 1941. A coronary thrombosis caused him to be hospitalized from January, 1942, and he was returned to civil life in May, 1943. He resigned his business connection in 1946 because of ill health and later engaged in private business management in Los Angeles. At one time he was one of the owners of an independent picture company, Emerald Productions, Inc. In 1949 Wilson and Loween built a beautiful home in the Hollywood hills and his business was conducted from his home. Loween has been very active in civic and club work, holding various responsible positions. On November 2, 1954 while on a vacation in Yosemite Valley Wilson suffered a severe heart attack and passed away in a few minutes. No children were born to this couple.





MEMBERS OF THE KUNKEL FAMILY IN MILITARY SERVICE

This history of the Kunkel family begins with the immigrant ancestor, Colonel John Kunkel, who served under Frederick the Great. His sons, who served in the Revolutionary War, included William, the second in this line. Therefore it is fitting that the sketch should close with the military records of their descendants who took part in later wars. There were members of the family in military capacities in the War of 1812, the Spanish-American War, and in both World Wars. They carried on the proud examples of their ancestors as they answered the calls of duty and of their country. The writer has learned of only one of the Kunkel family who made the supreme sacrifice, John Reading Schley, who died in World War I.

WAR OF 1812

John Kunkel³ (William 2, John 1) 1785 - 1861. During the War of 1812 he served as a light horseman for a few months.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

John Baker Kunkel III⁶ (John Baker Kunkel II 5, John Baker 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), 1876 - 1944. Served as a private in Company B, First U. S. Engineers.

WORLD WAR I

Henry Merryman Wilson⁶ (Mary Bertrand Wilson 5, John Baker 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. December 29, 1875, enlisted in May 1917. He was with the American Expeditionary Force in France from May 1918 to May 1919, and took part in the Argonne Campaign. He was captain of the 315th Machine Gun Battalion and was shell shocked in that campaign. He was presented with a watch engraved with an impressive inscription by his men who were proud of him.

John Reading Schley⁶, (Lillian Kunkel Schley 5, John Baker Kunkel 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), 1894 to 1918. He had been an interested and active college student and had accepted a position with the Bethlehem Steel Company when war was declared in April, 1917. He enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserves and was for a short time a coxswain. But he asked for discharge to enlist in the U.S. Army Air Service. In July, 1917 he attended the Institute of Technology in Atlanta, Georgia, and then became a flying cadet at Mineola, Long Island. While the students were in training there they were promised the rank of First Lieutenant by General Pershing. Reading was among the first thirty thousand enlisted men to go overseas, leaving New York in November, 1917. He received his wings (brevetted) as First Lieutenant at Chateauroux, France, in May, 1918. His further service was all in France. He died of a heart attack in a single seated plane, October 22, 1918. As remarked, no other member of the Kunkel family is known to have died in service.

Charles Bertrand Hann⁷ (Deborah B. Wilson Hann 6, Mary B. Wilson 5, John Baker Kunkel 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. 1899, enlisted June 4, 1917, at Pikesville, Maryland in Battery D as a private in the Maryland National Guard, 110th Field Artillery, 29th Division. His training was

at Camp McClelland from September 1917 to June 1918 when he was made a corporal. He was advanced to the rank of Sergeant in September, 1918 after having sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool. He was stationed in southern France until the Armistice.

WORLD WAR I and WORLD WAR II

John Wilson Hogg⁷ (Robert Hogg 6, John Kunkel Hogg 5, Barbara Kunkel Hogg 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. February 19, 1898; d. November 2, 1954. He is the only one of the descendants of the Kunkels who served in both World War I and World War II. Wilson enlisted April 3, 1917 in the Second Company of Coast Artillery, Maryland National Guard. This Unit became part of Battery F, 58th Field Artillery when sent to France. Wilson was overseas fifteen months, all the time in the war zone, and was in the following engagements: St. Mihiel, Belleau Wood, Argonne Forest Campaign and the Metz front.

Before World War II Wilson had moved from Baltimore to Los Angeles. He received a commission in the Naval Reserve in 1938, and was called into active duty in August of 1941, before the war had started. He was assigned to the Douglas Aircraft plants at Santa Monica and at El Segundo, California. He was in charge of all Navy contracts which were related to these plants through the Bureau of Aeronautics. This work entailed reorganization from the status of private operation to that of production for the government. The responsibility for this work caused severe strain, and late in January, 1942, he was the victim of a coronary thrombosis and was hospitalized for fifteen months. Thereupon, he was returned to civilian life, being retired in May, 1943, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

WORLD WAR II

Wilson Hann⁷, (Deborah Wilson Hann 6, Mary B. Kunkel Wilson 5, John B. Kunkel 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. 1906, enlisted as a private in the Maryland National Guard, Battery D, 110th Field Artillery, January 1, 1941 and was later advanced to the rank of Sergeant. He was trained at Ft. George Meade, Virginia and was then stationed in Bermuda until the close of the war.

John Kelso Shipe⁷ (Elise Wilson Shipe 6, Mary Kunkel Wilson 5, John B. Kunkel 4, John 3, William 2, John 1), b. 1919, sailed for overseas duty on September 15, 1944, landed in England October 2, and at Le Havre November 3. He was in France and Germany from that date until December 10, 1945. He fought with the Twelfth Armored Division in the battles of the Rhineland, and of Central Europe; he was wounded in action near Ochsenfurt, Germany, April 4, 1945 and at Ulm, Germany, May 5, 1945. The Bronze Star was awarded to him for heroic achievement. He was stationed at Frankfurt, Germany from June to December, 1945, and then, December 10th, sailed for the United States from Marseilles, France. He was separated from active service with the grade of Major.

James Hoge Richards⁷ (Mildred Hoge Richards 6, James Hoge 5, Barbara Kunkel Hogg 4, John Kunkel 3, William 2, John 1) 1919. After his graduation from the University of Oklahoma where he received R.O.T.C. training, James was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Ordnance in the Officers Reserve Corps. He was called into active duty in March, 1941 as an Ordnance Officer with the Army Air Force. He went to Ft. Douglas in Salt Lake City, attended the Ordnance School at Aberdeen, Maryland, and then was sent to Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho. On November 21, 1941, he left San Francisco on the U.S. Army Transport Republic en route to the Philippines. When the

ship was a week southwest of Honolulu, the Pearl Harbor attack occurred and the vessel changed its course and went to Australia where it arrived December 23, 1941. After some months at Brisbane, James was sent to Townsville, Queensland and took part in the establishment of the Base at Peed River. Later assignments were in New Guinea at Port Moresby, Dobadura and Nadzab on the Markham River. Having served twenty-eight months overseas with the Fifth Army Air Force, he was returned to this country in March, 1944. He received four campaign stars (Netherlands East Indies, Papua, New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago) and a Presidential Unit Citation. He went through eighteen enemy raids. During the Coral Sea Battle he was based in North Australia and he and his men worked night and day to service the Army Airplanes which took part in that battle. James was assigned to Patterson Field, Ohio, upon his return to the United States, where he was in charge of the Supply section of the Post for about a year. In April, 1945, he was ordered to Santiago, Chile, as a member of the U.S. Mission to that country and as Ordnance Adviser to the Chilean Air Force. He and his wife, formerly First Lieutenant Georgina Townsend of Patterson Field, returned to the United States early in 1947. He was separated from the Army in the grade of Major lacking only a few days of six years of active service.

Ernest John Richards⁷ (Mildred Hoge Richards 6, James Hoge 5, Barbara Kunkel Hogg 4, John Kunkel 3, William 2, John 1) b. 1922. Jack had completed three and a half years at the University of Oklahoma and had doubled up on his R.O.T.C. studies because of the need of Ordnance Officers when he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. This was in the summer of 1942 and he was immediately called into active service. He was assigned to various places--the Ordnance Depot at San Antonio, Texas; Camp Atterbury, Indiana; Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky; Camp Campbell, Tennessee, and to the maneuver

area near Lebanon, Tennessee, during which times he was sent several times to Aberdeen, Maryland for courses in Ordnance. On February 16, 1945 he sailed for Europe from Boston on the U.S.S. Brazil with the Twentieth Armored Division. This Division was attached at different times to the Ninth Army, First Army, Third Army, and Seventh Army. It took part in the battles of central Europe which liberated Munich, Dachau et cetera. In August, '45 after "V.E. Day", Jack was returned to the United States with the expectation that his division would be sent to Japan, but during his month's leave of absence the Japanese capitulated and he did not again leave the country. He was separated in February, 1947, in the grade of captain. He was authorized to wear the following ribbons: European with one battle star, American Defense, Occupation in Germany and World War II Victory Medal.

Walter Harban Shipe⁷ (Elise Wilson Shipe 6, Mary Kunkel Wilson 5, John B. Kunkel 4, John 3, William 2, John 1) b. 1925. Entered the Army as a private July 23, 1943, and attended the Army Air Force Gunnery School at Laredo, Texas. He sailed for New Guinea December 15, 1944 and joined the Thirteenth Air Force. He completed thirty-five combat missions as an aerial gunner on a B-24 (Liberator) and was awarded the Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster for operational flights from January, 1945 to August, 1945. He participated in the following campaigns: New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, China Southern Philippines, Luzon, Western Pacific, and Air Combat Borneo. He was honorably discharged November 16, 1945 in the grade of Staff Sergeant.

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